Miss Helene Goodwin,

for the Paris Spring Salon

much interest for the past few years.

She did especial work in miniatures, and

and one for which many toil years to ob-

Miss Goodwin is very modest, and has

never striven for undue recognition, but

reward. Her work has been so closely in-

Miss Helene Goodwin's art work began

in New Castle in a private class, of which

Indianapolis to take lessons in an art school

established by Chicago people, but which

was discontinued after a year on account of

of Indianapolis, said that it had accom-

plished much if it did nothing more than

In 1889 Frances Goodwin went to Chicago

and studied in the Art Institute under Lo-

rado Taft for four years. Her sister joined

her there, and for a time both studied

painting and drawing. While there, how-

ever. Frances, discovered that her inclina-

ber of competitors, her former teacher,

exhibition, only eight of which were ac-

cepted, and Miss Goodwin's two were

MARK O. WATERS.

ter sculptor, Frederick MacMonies.

New Castle, Ind., May 7.

Professor Taft, being among the number.

fall, when they went to Paris.

among the eight.

always to think of the other as well.

An Indiana Girl's

Frank G. Carpenter Secures Interview with New Zealand's Labor Secretary

He Tells How the Colony Handles the Problem that Confronts Labor and Capital...Industrial Unions Versus Trade Unions in that Country



GIVE you to-day an interview which I have just received from the leading authority on capital and labor of what many consider he most advanced labor country of the world. It comes from the other side of the globe, away down below the equator; from the colony of New Zealand. It is written by the Honorable Edward Tregear,

who for the past fifteen years has been secretary of labor for that colony, and who has always been one of the prime movers in New Zealand's experiments on the labor problem. The interview is in response to questions which I sent Mr. Tregear several months ago, and it gives the situation as regards labor and capital in that country

in 1904. It is now four years since I met Secretary Tregear in his office at the labor department in Wellington, New Zealand, He is a bright-eyed, scholarly looking man of perhaps forty-five years of age. He is thoroughly posted on the labor situation, and especially on all things connected with labor in Australia and New Zealand. During our chat he told me what the government was then doing to reconcile the troubles of labor and capital; how it had established the weekly half-holiday, has practically fixed the forty-eight-hour week, and how it was to some extent regulating the accumulation of large for-He said that the workingmen of influence in political life, and their success had been won not through violence, but

by reasoning out the matter on the stump stimulant. in Parliament. Mr. Tregear then thought ing the rights of man would be imitated by other countries. He said the colony was steadily advancing, and that he hoped great things for the future. That was in the Here is what he says of the to-day. The questions interspersed through the interview are mine: INDUSTRIAL NEW ZEALAND IN 1904. "Department of Labor. "Wellington, N. Z., 15th of March, 1904.

"My Dear Mr. Carpenter-It is not easy to condense in a single article answers the large social and economic questions you send me, but I will do my You ask whether organized labor has been for the good of this country? I believe that the organization of labor in New Zealand has been productive of much good both to employer and employed. It has allowed industrial affairs to be looked at from a calm, collective standpoint. The employers have met the organizations of their men by forming similar unions and associations among themselves, so that in regard to the conditions of wages, hours, etc., in a trade the personality of the individual counts little and his energies have to be turned to his own more perfect work and the improvement of methods and materials rather than to the grosser sorts of against the workers' family, depriving trade competition.

"The 'sweater' has been eliminated, and the honest employer, who wishes to pay fair wages, is encouraged by the absence of | in a friendly society to guard against sickthe commercial pirate. Moreover, employers are not at the mercy of their men in

"On the part of the workers themselves organization has helped enormously to better their condition. The trade unions have een mostly superseded by industrial unions, registered under the arbitration et, and such unions can do nothing directly to raise the wages of their members. They have, however, great political and

"I have understood that the trade unions run the country?" "The unions do not 'run the country' as their enemies assert. There are only 23,000 unionist workers in New Zealand out of a population of \$40,000 persons having adult suffrage of both sexes, so their votes could not run the country. Their influence, however, from their solidarity and intelligence, is very great and no politician can disre-

gard it; therefore they can bring pressure "Economically the unions advantage labor indirectly, but very weightily, through the industrial conciliation boards and arbitration court. Unions induce a feeling of comradeship; they have helped to advance wages, shorten hours, gain paid holidays and half-holidays and limited the number

of boy workers. "The third party, the public, generally unconsidered in such matters, no longer has to bear the danger, annoyance and loss through disturbance of trade and of society caused by employer and employe fighting out their quarrels and pretending to decide ons of right and wrong by methods of brute force-for the checkbook can be as brutal a weapon as the club.

WAGES STEADY AND ADVANCING.

"Wages in the colony rise and fall but little; they have been steadily advancing | migrants, and what are the chances for of late years. They differ according to cli- | young men to make fortunes in New Zeamatic conditions in different parts of the land? colony, but they average fairly as follows: Ordinary laborers, \$2 a day; farm laborers, so for many years. Last year we had a \$5 to \$6.50 a week and found; carpenters, to \$4; painters, \$2.25; bootmakers, \$10.50 to country. Most of the people who come here, \$15 per week (but most on piece work); order tailors, \$2.50 a day; plasterers, \$3; sta-tion hands (cowboys). \$5 to \$6 a week and steady, honest living. Young men have found; shepherds, \$375 to \$425 a year and

"Our women take but little share in ornized labor. With the exception of the medin tailoresses, who number about 500, there are no influential or active women's unions. This arises partly because the inspectors of factories and shops took with unremitting vigilance after the wages, overtime pay, holidays, etc., of the women

Give me some idea of your women union-



Hon. Edward Tregear, Secretary of Labor, Wellington, New Zealand

sitating unionism. Moreover, probably the want of cohesion in the sex when engaged in the industrial work of this country has effect here as elsewhere. There are no 'woman suffrage,' and our feminine electors exert steady political influence in certain directions-such as temperance-but their industrial position does not seem to need

"Does eight houre increase drunken-"It would certainly be a slander on our drunkenness. There is more drunkenness | make fat dividends. in Glasgow or in Moscow in a night than in

the accusation sometimes comes with a that New Zealand's efforts toward equaliz- very bad grace from people who are either ment, the public trust office, which adminidlers themselves or engaged in predatory "The vices of the colonist are not drunk-

enness, but gambling and devotion to low ideals, the worship of the race horse and of the football. "It is not probably that any shorter working day than that of eight hours will obtain for several years, but I hope that as ma-

chinery takes the place of sinew, and when the machine is owned by the man who works it, 'plain living and high thinking' may help to a very few hours a day having to be necessarily worked by any one. Exertion on a loved and fancied line of direction is, of course, under different conditions, and time so spent will never be

OLD AGE PENSIONS. "Does not the eight-hour day encourage

"As to extravagance, the shorter working day has had if anything a beneficial effect in the direction of economy, if the savings banks statistics be accepted as a test. Personally, I hate hearing thrift preached to persons of low incomes. Below a certain wage line every penny saved is a sin of thrift for such a one to be insured, or | ness or accident or death. The working father or mother who has brought up a family has, at the cost of a thousand selfdenials and deprivations, performed a most provided for in his or her old age by the state whose future has been thus nourished, even if it means heavy taxation of those who have had better opportunities of acquiring money or property by shirking the responsibility of fostering large families. In New Zealand, through our old age pensions, we partly meet our moral and national liabilities, but much more will yet have to be done by the English-speaking peoples if they wish to make their na-

tions in the future anything more than mixtures or mongrel aliens. "Concerning your question as to the employment branch of the New Zealand labor department, and whether such an office would succeed in America, I consider it has been a success here and see no reason why it should not be useful in the States. Since 1891 we have assisted 32,382 men, and these had 70,770 defendents, so that 103,152 persons have been benefited. This does not include the thousands who take advantage of our information offices all over the country-the figures given above are of those who received actual assistance in railway and steamer fares, etc., in order to bring the work and the worker together.' "Our clients receive no charity or monetary assistance; we only find hard work for

them. The expenses of transit have to be refunded, and, contrary to the belief of the pessimist, they are refunded, in the large majority of cases. No better test of the value of the work so done can be given than by the way the operatives and laboring classes stand by us; it is a dangerous experiment in New Zealand to abuse its labor department in public." "What does your government offer to im-

"The government offers no special induce- | South Wales. ments to immigrants, and it has not done excepting the tourists, stay with us. New mer opponents in this colony. And they Zealand is a lovely land, and it is full of were not easily shamed. steady, honest living. Young men have many opportunities to secure comfortable incomes, and at the end of life financial independence. As to the probabilities of their

NEW ZEALAND PROSPEROUS. "What is the condition of New Zealand?" ing rapidly, and in spite of croakers against of which he writes. 'labor as king,' we flourish more and more. and girls, so that there is no pressure neces- The hands in factories have nearly doubled

The Forty-Eight Hour Week and Its Effect on Drunkenness and Football...Old Age Pensions for Workingmen...Government Ownership

in number during eight years; they rose from 29,879 in 1855 to 59,047 in 1966. Agricultural and pastoral employments have also been in a prosperous condition, as shown by the value of our exports, chiefly wool, frozen meat, butter, etc., advancing at a leap of £3,016,713 (about \$14,500,000) in 1903 over those of the previous year. The private wealth of the people rose in value from £152,000,000 in 1892 to £229,500,600 in 1901. I will not weary you with more figures.' "Does it pay you to have the government

"New Zealand, through taking over the railroads, telegraph lines, etc., as national property, has won great advantages. Such action secures the people against combinations in regard to oppressive prices for fares and freights, prevents discrimina-tions, and gives back to the people the profits made through the use of railways and telegraphs by the people. On its being found that the New Zealand railways were making greater profits than were necessary to pay interest on the cost of construction, fares and freights were immediately lowered very considerably. Special benefits are granted to agriculturists and those 'far back;' lime for manuring purposes, boxes for fruit, etc., are carried free, while the freight for fruit is almost

"Railways and telegraphs working together save much expense in officials, corwomen members of men's unions. We have respondence, etc. The disadvantage of having telegraph lines in private hands was shown in England during the Boer war, when the confidential telegrams to the crown ministers leaked out to financiers before the messages were delivered. Here the public are not hustled and hectored by their own officers as they are by servants of companies, nor are the lives of the of- | are the finest instructors in that center of working classes if any one accused them of | ficials and laborers recklessly sacrificed to | culture.

"The government is opening up coal | two of these she submitted to the Art Sothe country had become the preponderating New Zealand in a year. To say that an mines. The mines now being privately ciety of Paris, and a few weeks later was eight-hour day leads to drunkenness and | worked will probably not be interfered with | notified that both had been accepted and loafing is rubbish. The overtired man who for a long time, but by having national would be given a place in the spring salon has worked too long is he who craves a mines the formation of rings and monopo- in the Grand Palais Des Champs Elysees, lies can be prevented through the market | the art center of the civilized world. and thereby getting the balance of power | "After eight hours of active and often | being regulated by coal sold at cost price | This honor and distinction is the goal

"The government life-insurance departisters the estates of deceased persons; the | a recognition of ability that cannot be obadvances to settlers' department, enabling | tained otherwise. Like all true artists, struggling farmers to pay off old and costly mortgages through cheap government loans; the land for settlement department, rather preferred to let merit bring its breaking up big estates by resumption and cutting them up into small farms-all these iepartments are doing beneficial and profit-"The agricultural depratment, by grading

butter, cheese and flax, by distributing superior seeds, eggs, etc., and by fighting in- her sister Frances was teacher. At this sect pests, is of great use to the commu-NEW ZEALAND VS. UNITED STATES.

"Would your labor laws do equally well

in so large a country as ours?" "It is true that New Zealand is a tiny land compared with the United States and our legislation is often referred to as experimental. There are, however, certain Goodwin. natural and personal laws as imperative in one place, however large, as in another, however small. Stones do not fall upwards in America more than in New Zealand, nor can a workingman on a strike keep his family on air in one locality more than in | sculpture, and this tendency became so another. The New Zealander removes his | decided that she knew she had found her industrial disputes from the vicinity of the lifework in it and was happy. About this them of some necessity of life. It is enough labor boss, the armed picket and the state court, which examines his claim, sees if | Capitol. Her design won over a large num-

the employer is getting unfair profits out of his men, and gives the workman for a fixed time a minimum wage for his work, while he can earn as much more as his employer likes to give him. The man need not work. nor his employer pay the minimum wage or any wage, but if he works at all at that trade he must not be 'sweated' nor may he undercut his mates in wages." "Could the labor arbitration act be applied to the United States?" "I cannot see why such industrial arbitration proved to be of value in New Zealand, and adopted by the neighboring colonies which watched it working, should be and child, to the American Water Color benefit and gives these people a source books as though they were something tion, for maps, when folded, will soon deleterious to the United States. It is true

that if it were adopted the presidents of | three hundred pictures submitted at this | they would be unable to obtain. your labor federations and other union bosses would shrink in power consumedly, and so would the trust magnates and bulldozers' of capital; but the gain to capital, labor and the public through having reasonable decisions by a judge in industrial matters instead of the arbitrament of the buily would be enormous. "Our arbitration act here has steadied business, leveled up wages, protected the to soon resume her studies under that masfamilies of the worker, advanced the spending power of the masses (and therewith profits to employers), mitigated the

bitterness of class feeling formerly nourished in strike and lockout, and helped to neutralize uncertainty of employment. Exports, manufactures, distribution, settlement, all have flourished through or alongside this law's excellent existence. "If this is my opinion, I am not alone. New South Wales followed us in adopting the regulation of industry called in America 'compulsory arbitration.' Its acting premier, speaking only last week at a pubic banquet, gave figures to show the growth of exports and manufactures, adding, ironically: 'I only quote the figures to show how socialistic legislation is driving capital out of the country.' He further

interests during the next two years will be without parallel in the history of New "Progressive législation of a similar character to that of New Zealand may be hurtsurplus of 12,000 arrivals over our depart- ful if introduced into America, but if it ures, but of these 10,000 were Australians, should be tried fairly I believe it would \$2.50 a day; plumbers, \$2.50; bricklayers, \$3 driven out by the drought in their own mock the deleful prophecies of its present enemies as fully as it has shamed its for-

stated that the growth of manufacturing

"EDWARD TREGEAR, (Signed) "Secretary of Labor." In closing this letter I would say that I doubt whether the industrial conditions of the United States and New Zealand are so becoming millionaires I am glad to say they | near alike that the same methods could successfully be applied to both. I thank Mr. Tregear for his opinion, They come not only from a great economic thinker, but from one who for fifteen years has been "The country has been for years progress- a practical working executive in the field

Trees and Their Enemies

By Ernest Harold Baynes

FRANK G. CARPENTER. (Copyright, 1904.)

State Library at Capitol Visited By People who Desire Information

Women who Are to Read Papers Before Literary Clubs Are Among the Daily Patrons... Another Class Anxious About History of Their Ancestors 0 0 0 0 0 0 State Library, located on the

econd floor of the Statchouse, place to visit from the fact that one sees people there hunting information of all kinds. The rooms are large and through the windows a flood of light is admitted, and there are plenty of tables for those who desire to look over reference Of New Castle, Miniature Painter | books and who also desire a place to write.

There is little noise to disturb any one, and

altogether it is an admirable place to do mental work of the kind in which most of Big Success Abroad the patrons of this library engage. For a number of years there were few people who knew that there was such a Miniature Work of Miss Helene institution as the State Library, but of late Goodwin, of New Castle, Accepted it has become more widely known, and now it is seldom that the room does not

contain a number of people poring over HE news which recently came from large volumes marked with age. Paris telling of the wonderful The patrons of this library are not in quest of story books, but are mostly people success of Miss Helene Goodwin, of this city, and of the recogniseeking information on some subject in which they are greatly interested. For this reason the State Library is purely for amusing to the employes of the library. diana, who have watched her progress with reference, which makes it widely different They include the experienced person who Miss Goodwin went to Paris last year to study in colors under two professors who

> all interested in deep subjects, such as to them in finding the desired information, dustries and statistics of various kinds. They are not all interested in the facts | The experienced person always knows tion anywhere near complete. which pertain to this State alone, but of the name of the one he is looking for, Librarian Henry the other day, in talking the whole United States.

tain and then fail. It brings to the aspirant Then there are many historical students library day after day in pursuit of the information in which they are interested. They will appear when the room is opened terwoven with that of her sister, Miss in the morning and remain all day long Frances Goodwin, that to speak of one is poring over books, and when it comes time to close have to be notified, and many of them seem surprised to think that the day has passed so quickly. This illustrates to what extent these people become engrossed in the subjects in which they are particutime the latter was taking up art work in a small way, making tri-weekly trips to | larly interested.

WOMEN ARE THERE. Since the club craze took hold of women lack of patronage. In speaking of this | throughout the State, it is a common sight searching through a huge pile of historical give to the world such an artist as Frances | books in quest of information which will | formation which they are seeking covers a | ancestors. great range of subjects.

As a rule these women seek information tions were becoming more decided toward find the exact information is sometimes a time she submitted a profile for a bust of difficult matter. Many of the women do militia to the calm rational atmosphere of a Schuyler Colfax for a place in the national | not know exactly what they do want, and | are the files of the Western Sun, a newslibrary, who always show great willing-The next work of Miss Frances was the ness to give what aid they can. The State Library also does a statue of Education, which stood in the Indiana building during the Columbian Ex- | amount of work by correspondence. There position, and which new stands in the Gov- are many club women, high school students library collection. Since the purchase of two years, would be about \$2,000 a year." and school men who do not have access to apolis. In 1900 the sisters went to New | libraries of any size nor indexes to assist York and joined the Art League, where them in their hunt for material on the to borrow the volumes covering certain various subjects which come up in their each studied in her respective line, continuing there, for the most part, until last | work. They simply write to the State Library, explaining exactly what they In 1903, before leaving New York, Miss want, and the information is found and Helene submitted two miniatures, mother | sent to them. This system is of great

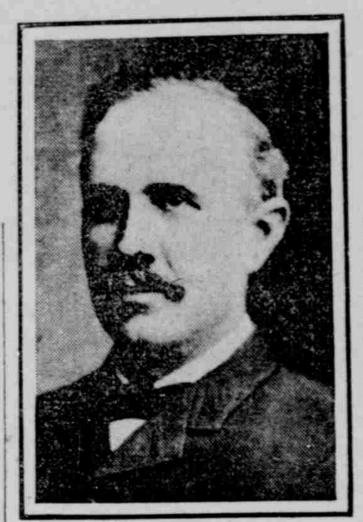
> The sisters spent the summer of 1903 in he sprang. New Castle, and in the fall went to Paris. material, and it is often the only means | bought up by the richer institutions. Helene entered the Colrose School of that city, where she has the best instructors in people who are looking for this kind of Paris. Miss Frances has been studying material have of finding it. The library sculpture in various galleries, but expects | contains any number of books of a historical nature, and it is in these that geneaogical seekers look for their information. The sisters will remain abroad several The average person would be surprised if he really knew how many people were in- A general catalogue was issued in 1898 and

The ancestor hunter is another interest-

ing person who goes to this library for aid

in finding out from what kind of people

Society of New York city. There were for gaining information which otherwise



W. E. Henry, State Librarian

work diligently for days and even weeks hunting out their ancestors, their birth and

AMUSE EMPLOYES. One can find all kinds of genealogical from a public library. The patrons of the has done such work before and thinks he State Library are persons investigating knows exactly how to go about it. Most

subjects and they are not seeking books to of them have a system by which they carry home to read at leisure as a form | work. This system they have formed them-The people who visit this institution are impression that it is of the greatest aid trouble than they are worth.

or some other name equally as common. one appears at the counter of the library library to look up his ancestors at some | the State's history.

Many of the "ancestor hunters," as they are called at the library, do not care much can find their coat of arms. This greatly exercises them, the men especially, and they will look at every book in the place school recently Mrs. May Wright Sewall, to see fashionably dressed women diligently to find some coat of arms which they say It can never be done by an appropriation belonged to their forefathers. The women, for the most part, are continually looking for an artistic coat of arms, and very often aid her in preparing a paper. These women | they will adopt one which appeals to their | happens to be out of a position between come from all over the State and the in- sense of beauty instead of claiming the one that really belonged to their own | tested and only failure has resulted.'

In the State Library there are many publications dating far back. These volumes are very important for their historical pertaining to some literary subject, but value, and they are also very interesting to many of these are extremely odd, and to read, for they contain much valuable in | many of them, but while now it is too late formation which otherwise could not be gathered under any circumstances. The most important and oldest of these leave it entirely to the employes of the paper that was published at Vincennes from July, 1807, to the same month, 1842. This is easily the most important and valuable of the most advanced States are doing, recently been purchased and added to the | a rough estimate, which could be done in these papers there have been many requests from Eastern libraries that desired periods of history Since, if .lost, the papers could never be

> the institution. He nurses these ancient human, for it was wholly through his ef- break. forts that they were procured, and there was no end of work to get them. Heretofore this institution has been so

CATALOGUING OF BOOKS. While the cataloguing of the State been accomplished, and very thoroughly.

State Librarian Henry Takes Great Pride in the Priceless Historical Volumes He Has Collected...Plans for Betterment Always Under Consideration D D D

United States public document catalogue, There is at the present time in the hands of the state printer a dictionary catalogue, which will contain the name of the author and the subject and the title of each book. It will comprise, also, the greater portion of the books purchased from 1898 to 1903. It is the intention of the librarian to issue frequent supplements to this catalogue, and in this manner eventually all of the books in the library will be covered. The last Legislature enacted a law which permits the residents of the State to borrow books from the State Library, and this, in the last year, has increased the number of patrons of the institution. Since the law has been in effect it has been found necessary that residents in the State who live remote from Indianapolis should have some means of acquainting themselves with the contents of the library. It has been arranged to issue a card catalogue at some future time which will greatly aid those living out in the State in selecting their books. It is the effort in all of the cataloguing done by the state librarian to bring out the entire contents of each book. Inquiries are seldom made for a book by the

There are many books written about Indiana, and as many literary men have sprung from this State, of course, their books take up no small part of the library. Altogether books and pamphlets in this department number something over 2,300, and the collection is not yet nearly complete. Some of the Indiana publications are

title, but usually for the information that

very old and extremely quaint. To procure these books and publications has required no small amount of work. and it has been going on for many years. In fact the collecting of books by Indiana authors and the publications which perquestions of state, reports of all sorts of in- while in reality the systems are of no tain to Indiana has covered a period of material good and often cause them more over twenty years, and, no doubt, it will

"The thing that we need the most at the when he announces that his name is Smith | present time is a department of archives in There is an amusing incident connected and departments of the State could be with the name of Smith, and whenever any | classified, filed and indexed as one collection. This work should be done in such a to look up the genealogy of the Smith thorough manner that any person could family, the employes always know that he | place his hand on any one of the numerous is endeavoring to trace his ancestry to and valuable papers in a moment's time. Captain John Smith, of Pocahontas fame. This is the only plant by which the papers The employes think nearly every person in | we have can be permanently preserved the State named Smith has been to the or ever made useful to those interested in

SYSTEMATIC WORK. "A division of department of the State's who their families were so long as they history, and the work of organizing and insome person trained for that kind of work. cannot be performed by a hard worker who campaigns. This method has been amply "If this was undertaken at the present time, could all of the papers containing this valuable historical information be still "No: it would be impossible to preserve to save all of these valuable papers, it is not too late to save and make useful accessible documents. The next Legislature

could do nothing which would be of greater more in harmony with what the legislatures document in existence so far as local his- than to appropriate money for this purpose. The cost of the work, I think, by The collection of maps is another interesting feature of the library. This collection should have an exhibit room with sufficient wali space to hang them, but as no such place is available, a scheme has been dereplaced for any sum of money, Librarian | vised to meet the situation. The points

Henry has refused to let them go outside that had to be observed were economy of space, cleanliness, expense and preserva-Small maps which can be grouped by

subjects are bound in book form. The more valuable single maps are arranged hampered by a lack of funds. Before the in sections of ordinary book size and Legislature provided necessary funds, many mounted on muslin. The maps which were The State Library is rich in genealogical valuable books on Indiana history were made to fold are pasted on a side of a muslin-covered book-back, and in this form are catalogued and placed on the shelves as ordinary books. This method has now been in vogue for some time and has proven Library books was a huge task, yet it has entirely satisfactory to every one concerned. It is also said by the employes that it is much better than having the maps rolled up and stuck away in some terested enough in this sort of thing to in 1900, which was a supplement to the obscure corner, as was done heretofore.

BRUIN IN SPRING

Stays Fat While He Fasts, Gets Thin When He Starts to Eat New York Sun.

"Any one would naturally suppose," said a Pike county man, "that after lying holed up sound asleep and without a mouthful to eat for four or five months, as they certainly have done this winter, bears would come out in the spring lean and scraggly. but that is just contrary to the facts in the

"The bear when he seeks winter quarters is perhaps the fattest thing on four legs. He doesn't swell up with fat, like a pig. but seems to go to fat all over.

"When he starts in to fatten up for his winter retirement a bear can eat a bushel of chestnuts at a time with ease. As he gets fat his stomach gets smaller and smaller, until, when he is in proper condition for wintering over, it hasn't capacity enough to hold a double handful of food. "This fat sticks right by the bear all

winter and keeps him warm. If you are after a bear for his grease, you kill your game either just before he goes into his hole in the fall or right after he comes out in the spring. "In a week after a bear comes out he

will be as lean as a razorback hog, although he has been eating everything eatable he could lay his paws on since he woke up, and that's a good deal. A bear, after thus losing his flesh in the spring, will keep lean until he begins to fatten up again for the winter, and then he rolls up the fat as before. "It seems odd that a bear should keep

fat for months without having eaten a morsel of anything, and lose his flesh-or grease, rather-as soon as he begins to take in food, but that's the way the bear is made, and I don't see how we are going to help it. "And,, by the way, the bears are out in

Pike county. Three are reported as having been killed already in the region south of the High Knob, and that without taking into account the two rat-like cubs that were with one of the bears killed, and starved to death for want of her.'

Poor Abused Man. As society is made, it is almost impos-

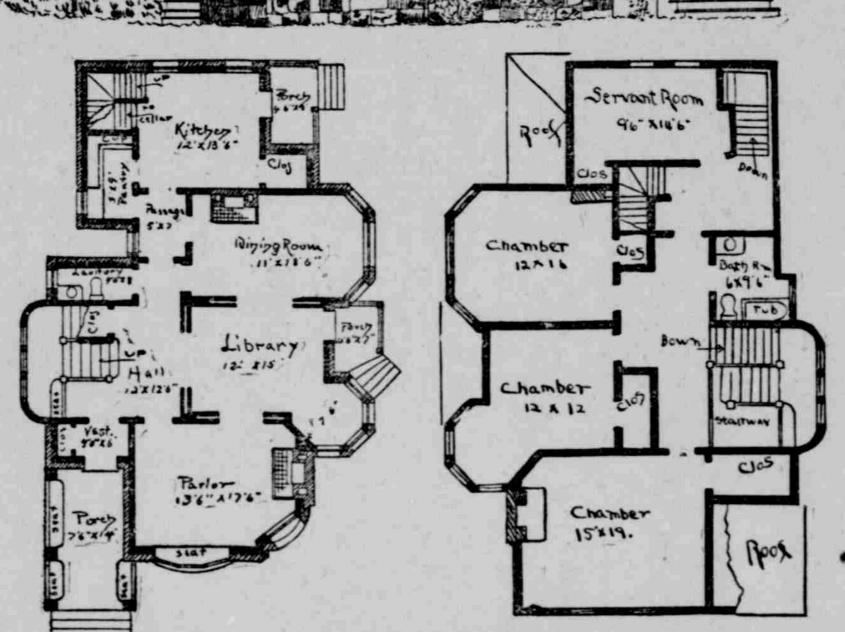
sible for a man to go the right way about his relations with woman. The system prescribes a certain attitude. It is the attitude of crawl, salaam, obsequiousness and second fiddle.

If you depart from it by a hair's breadth your women become suspicious of you. If you advise other men to depart from it you get a bad name.

Women stand up for women's rights, and are made the subject of applause, bouquets and illuminated addresses. The man who dares come out strong for men's rights does not breathe. Men do not want him. They are like canaries in cages, afraid to go out lest the cat get them. Peace at any price is man's rule of life. Abroad he will swagger and bluster and

bully. "Nemo me impune lacessit!" he roars. At home his watchword is "Blessed are the meek." Abroad he frowns and breathes fire; at home he is plain, unvarprincipal rooms, hall and staircase. No | nished "him." Abroad he struts, at home he is a little child .- Gentlewoman.





A Beautiful Home Costing About \$4,500 to Build

sign for a lot, size 29x58 feet. The foundation is stone and the cellar is 15 by 6 by 9 feet, with fireplace. the second story shingles; the gables, and 9 by 6 by 14 feet 6 inches.

under the entire house 7 feet 6 inches deep. The chamber back, 12 by 12 by 6, has octa-

This frame house makes an excellent de- scrolls, and roof are of shingles also. There are closets in all these rooms. The The second story contains front chamber bath is 6 by 8 feet 6 inches. Attic stairs, Hardwood is estimated in first floor and the first story of brick or stone veneere gon bay. One back, 12 by 16; servant's room, mantels, grates or heating is estimated, he slinks. Abroad he is very wise, at home

A Natural History Study

present civilization could not have been us never stop to think that the number of is now going on, or to offset it by replantfamine must result at no very distant day. curse our neglect and want of foresight.

HERE are few people so unintelli- | man. But in the very interest of these | which have made headway, but which are gent that they do not appreciate, great industries destructive lumbering burning along the ground only, may often in some measure, the value of for- often as not, the owners of the forests are this method is particularly recommended ests, but perhaps there are fewer not to blame for the destructive lumbering where the floor of the forest is dry and deep still who fully appreciate the gi- | which goes on by their orders; they are | and peaty, in which case the fire is apt to gantic importance of the part trees play est lands to cut and sell their timber as break out again long after it seems to in the progress and maintenance of civiliza- fast as possible, that they may realize have been extinguished. But the worst tion. The fact is, that without trees our on their property once for all, and without forest fires are those which run along the present civilization could not have been soon as the trees are gone, the owners relat the same time. First becoming intensely developed for ages, and perhaps it could fuse to pay the taxes any longer, and the hot on the ground, the fire runs up the never have been developed at all. In many almost valueless land goes back to the dry trunks of the trees, and then it beparts of our own country, for example, owners would have been able to cut the known. Traveling often faster than a man farming operations would be impossible trees carefully, and in such a way as to can run, it sweeps everything in its path, but for the trees, such is their influence insure the preservation of the forest, with a buildings, feaces and animals being conupon the streams. They regulate the water | view to obtaining valuable crops of tim- sumed like tissue paper in a furnace. With ber in the future. Thousands and thou- the wind in its favor there is but one thing supply and tend to prevent both floods | sands of square miles of land which should | which can stop a big fire of this character, and drought. They supply fuel, one of the now be covered with thriving young for- and that one thing is a wide space on which greatest necessities of life, and they sup- and many and many a county, which with ural barrier like a river or a sandy stretch ply the lumber for the building of cities, reasonable taxation might have been pros- may bar the path of the flames, but if not, bridges, railroads and ships. Yet most of perous to-day, is poor because its natural an unburnable space should be made by wealth of timber has been squandered. our trees is limited, that we are using them | tive as bad lumbering is the forest fire, smaller fires should be kept under control up far faster than they are being replaced. Which destroys, not only the timber lands, and allowed to burn against the wind only but very often dwellings and human lives | They will thus consume all the burnable either by man or nature, and that, unless besides. When conditions are favorable to material over a wide strip in the pathway some means can be found either to prevent | such a fire it sometimes reaches appalling | of the main fire, so that when they meet the wholesale destruction of lumber which proportions. Such was the case with the the latter will go out for lack of fuel. Miramichi fire of 1825, which, in the short space of nine hours, destroyed a belt of ing large areas with young trees, a timber | forest eighty miles long by twenty-five miles wide, killed almost every living thing, including fish in the streams, over an area We of this generation may never feel it of more than 2,500,000 acres, swept away a except in the increased price of lumber | number of towns, burned 1,000 head of stock | could go South. and fuel, but those who come after us will and killed loo people. I and killed loo people. I and killed loo people. it did, 2,000 square miles in Wisconsin, and ette?" Of course it has become necessary that involving the loss of many millions of dolvast forests of fine trees be cut every year; This fire burned slowly for several days at gigantic industries, in which millions of first, and might have been put out easily going to be?" dollars and the employment of hundreds of enough before the high wind came and "I'se goin' to be suman'. I dunno whedlashed it to a fury beyond all control. When | der I be the pasture, or de sextant or de thousands of men are involved, make it forest fires first begin they may often be vestureman, but I'se goin' to be sumfin'. impossible to stay the hand of the lumber- beaten out with green branches. Those -Success.

should be everywhere guarded against. As | be checked by the digging of a trench, and the slightest regard for the future. As ground and through the tops of the trees State. With reasonable taxation, these comes one of the most destructive forces est trees are simply so much wilderness, there is nothing to burn. Sometimes a natstarting what are called "back fires" at An enemy almost if not quite as destruc- some distance ahead of the main fire. These

He Was Going to Be Something.

A colored man in Philadelphia requested his employer to release him so that he "What do you want to go for, Lafay-

"'Cos I'se called to a church down dar." "Called to a church? What are you